

WHEN INDICATIONS—TUESDAY—Cloudy and partly cloudy.

"JUST LIKE FINDING IT"

Would you stop and pick up a two-dollar bill if you saw one in the street? What's the difference between that and buying from us at \$6 the same sort and quality that you've usually paid \$8 for?

For Instance:

A Man's Frock Suit, all wool, extra size, \$8.50.

A fine steel-mixed Cassimere, was \$16, now \$13.

Fine all-wool Scotch at \$8, was \$12.

These are just a few, taken at hap-hazard.

AUTUMN OVERCOATS

A soft roll gray or olive Melton, for men, \$6.

A gray or brown wide-wale Worsted, \$22.

A soft roll gray mixed Worsted, for youths, \$6.

Dozens of other styles, kinds and prices.

FALL HATS.

The Schindler, silk and stiff; the Tichenor; the Lamson flexible hat, and all the novelties in boys' and children's Hats and Caps for fall, 1889.

THE WHEN

Cleveland, Cincinnati,
Chicago & St. Louis.

BIG 4

Surgical Instruments & Appliances
Trusses, Supporters, Goggles, Braces, Crutches,
Atomizers, Optical Goods, Artificial Eyes, and every
thing Surgical Instruments and Appliances.
W. M. ARMSTRONG & CO'S
Surgical Instrument House,
22 South Illinois street.

FEARFUL RAILWAY WRECK

Passenger Train Smashed Into Pieces
and the Ruins Destroyed by Fire.

Two Persons Killed and Twenty-Three Others
Injured—The Accident Due to a Slippery
Track, Which Resulted in a Collision.

TIoga Junction, Pa., Sept. 16.—About 7:05 P. M. the train from Elmira, south, carrying seven coaches, ran into a Fallbrook engine at this station, causing a fearful wreck, killing and injuring in all about twenty-five persons. The train was coming down a heavy grade, and, owing to the slippery track and the refusal of the air-brakes to work, the engineer was unable to stop the train at the station, and it rushed by, crashing into one of the Fallbrook heavy jumbo engines, completely demolishing both. The engineer and fireman jumped for their lives and escaped with slight injuries. The smoker and three passenger cars were smashed into kindling-wood.

The wreck caught fire, and it was with difficulty that some of the passengers were rescued from the burning wreck. The flames lit up the heavens for miles around, and people rushed to the scene from all parts to render what aid they could to the injured. A message was sent to Elmira, asking for medical aid, and a train was dispatched in very short time. In the meantime, doctors from Lawrenceville and Tioga had arrived and given all possible assistance. Stretchers were quickly provided, and the wounded were carried to neighboring houses. The names of the dead are:

EUGENE DAIGHER, newbury.
HARRY OLIVER, of Union, N. Y.
The wounded are: Ed Bostwick, Lawrenceville, ankle badly sprained and hands scalded; Wm. Walker, Leona, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, badly scalded and scalp wound; Wm. Asperly, Scranton, Pa., traveling for F. W. Fritz, scalded; John Samepool, Lamb's Creek, Pa., nose broken and injured on head; Geo. McManie, Tioga, Pa., nose broken and badly injured; Mrs. M. N. Wright, Spokane Falls, W. T., left leg broken; J. B. Judd, Blossburg, conductor, wounds on head and left shoulder broken; Charles Pierce, Pine City, N. Y., left leg broken; Mrs. Wallace Pryor, Lawrenceville, slight contusion; Miss Estella Ryan, head slightly injured; Emile Darling, Lawrenceville, slightly injured; Alfred S. Ely, Trowbridge, contusions; Herbert Campbell, Mansfield, Pa., scalded.

Superintendent Knibbe and other Erie officials are here. Men are at work clearing up the wreck.

Bad Wreck Without Fatal Results.
STREUBENVILLE, O., Sept. 16.—The Chicago and Western express, leaving Pittsburg at 12:25 this evening, passed through an open switch at Colliers, W. Va., at full speed, thence through two others on to a siding, crashing into several gondolas. The engine was dented and dismantled and thrown down an embankment, while the baggage car was thrown crosswise and stripped of all its trucks, and the smoker was thrown partly down the bank. Engineer Barney Bannan and fireman Jack O. Bey, both of Pittsburg, stood by the engine until it went over, being thrown into some bushes and miraculously escaping with slight injuries. The passengers and trainmen in the smoker and baggage-car also escaped with a few slight injuries, but were badly shaken up. The day coach and sleepers behind the smoker did not leave the track, and after two hours' delay proceeded.

A Lynching That May Cause Trouble.
ROANOKE, Va., Sept. 16.—On Saturday evening a negro named Garner was lynched at Bluefield for trying to entice a white girl to a lonely place. He was captured and confessed. He was then taken from the officers and hung. The negroes in the Flatfoot coal region are greatly incensed, and threaten to invade Bluefield for revenge. The whites are prepared, and a warm reception will be given the negroes.

Valuable Stallion Dead.
LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 16.—The high bred and valuable stallion, the Clown, is dead at Ash Grove stud farm. He was a son of the noted Geo. Wilkes, dam Violet, by Mambrino Star, and was valued at \$10,000 by his owner, Mr. W. L. Simmons, of this city. His death was caused by an attack of pink-eye.

STRIKERS AND "BLACKLEGS"

London Dock Laborers Refuse to Work
with the Men Who Took Their Places.

Hurried Meeting at the Mansion House at
Which It Is Decided the Agreement Must Be
Kept Intact by All Parties Interested.

Leader Burns Says the Strike Will Go
On if the Compact Is Not Adhered To.

Emperor William's Boast Concerning the Loyalty
of Hanover—France Objects to the
Proposed International Customs Union.

PROTEST FROM STRIKERS.

Dock Laborers Object to Working with
"Blacklegs," and a Slight Hitch Ensues.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Much ill-feeling existed to-day between the returned dock laborers and the men who took the places of the strikers, and the former refused to work with them. Several encounters occurred between them. Many of the dock laborers protested that the leaders of the strike had no right to agree to the proposal that the strikers should work hand in hand with the "blacklegs." The officials of the dock companies made a complete of the returned strikers, and the Lord Mayor promised to do his utmost to keep the men to their agreement. Meanwhile, the situation was regarded so serious that an urgent meeting of the committee of the dock companies, the conciliation committee and the leaders of the strike was convened at the Mansion House. Work has been almost generally resumed, and it is expected that to-morrow it will be in full swing.

A delegation of ship-owners arrived at the Mansion House while the meeting of the committee was in progress. John Burns, one of the leaders of the strikers, spoke concerning the situation, and the causes which led to it, and instanced several cases where unreasonable preference had been given to "blacklegs." It was finally agreed by all present to endeavor to have the agreement kept intact by all parties interested.

The dissatisfaction over the retention of "blacklegs" or "rats" by the dock companies is not thought likely to have any serious consequences. The directors of the companies have no special love for the men who took the strikers' places, especially as they were not sufficiently numerous to enable the managers to win the day. The companies, however, are obliged to make a show of protecting these men, and could hardly be expected to throw them out on the first day that work was resumed under the new agreement. It is understood that at to-day's conference of the mediators a tacit understanding was arrived at by which the "blacklegs" would retain their occupation gone without any special reason being given therefor.

Work will be scarce for them, therefore, for the time being, and they will gradually be dropped from the pay-rolls. On the other hand the strikers' leaders agree to do all they can to prevent any policy for so long as the men in any way from interfering with the new men as long as the retention of the latter is deemed absolutely necessary. This is not to be very long, as the "blacklegs" are mostly so frightened by the threats of the regulars that many of them are already clamoring to be sent back to the streets. The retention of the "blacklegs" is a fortunate termination of the strike continues to be a leading theme for comment in the press, and the lesson drawn from the events is to be that the majority of cases, that a vast change has been wrought in public opinion during the past few years in regard to the proper treatment of society to the individual. Some time ago the doctrine of laissez faire had full swing in the sense of letting all institutions concerned alone, no matter how much suffering it caused by their conduct. At the same time society was forced to bear the burden of at least partial alleviation of this suffering through the poor laws. Curiously enough, as pointed out by a leading journal here to-day, Cardinal Manning was one of the first to point out the absurdity of this attitude, and to suggest that it might be better to let the poor suffer the burden upon classes of property which had been specially benefited by certain changes made in the social and industrial system of a century ago. The new realization. This is shown by the general talk now prevalent in favor of the government's taking over the dock property in case there is any more strike, and the companies and the men. The fear of such a consummation undoubtedly had much to do with the comparatively good grace with which the companies consented to the compromise settlement.

At the opening of the court at the Old Bailey, to-day, the recorder, in charging the grand jury, referred to the dock strike. He said that though a great number of men had been out of work for weeks, and had suffered great privations, there was not a single case on the calendar arising from the strike. The peaceful behavior of the men, he declared, was a subject of national pride.

At the meeting at Poplar to-night, Mr. Burns said that the property of the men had been broken by subordinate officials of the dock company. Some of the wharfingers also had tried to get men at the docks to work for the company. The agreement with the men was kept there would be another strike. The directors of the dock companies, however, had assured him that they would prevent any more strike. The directors were shown, and the ship-owners had advised the directors to pay the fares of the "blacklegs" and send them back to their homes.

Mr. Sydney Buxton, Member of Parliament for the Poplar division of Tower Hamlets, expressed the belief that matters would settle down quietly in a few days. He understood from Mr. Billel that the men would be advised to continue at work while the "blacklegs" would be gradually reduced, or induced to join the Dock men's Union.

Sketch of John Burns, the Strikers' Leader.

John Burns has taken his place as a leader of men indeed. No wonder is it that the bond slaves of Britain hail him as a modern Moses. A man of the new era, being only just past his thirtieth year, John Burns is by nature and in person the ideal labor leader. Five feet ten in height, broad shouldered, thick-set and strong limbed, he is powerfully built, and his muscles, like his will, are of iron. His hair and beard are as black as a raven's wing, and he has a voice of tremendous power, developed by open-air oratory that again and again has won a multitude of his brother workers in Hyde Park, Balaclava Common, and Clerkenwell Green. There is little pretense of rhetorical elegance or finish about John Burns' oratory. His eloquence consists in a directness of statement, and an uncompromising force and plainness of the language in which he voices his strong convictions and intense emotion. What he says comes from his heart, and he feels every word of it. That is how his hearers account for the impression he makes upon them. He is a Socialist by conviction, sincerely believing that socialism alone offers a solution of the problem of poverty.

Only a few weeks ago a writer in the New York Sun, whose sympathies were evinced by the address of the conference, expressed his inference viewed the demand for 13 cents an hour, instead of 10 cents, an un-

pardonable outrage on the part of these strikers, described Burns from this point of view as a firebrand and a "born demagogue," who for his own selfish end goes about "towing the lines of discontent among the ignorant masses" who imagine himself a Marat or a Robespierre. "Finishes all his speeches with an appeal to force," he continually inciting mobs to rapine and bloodshed. The Sun writer went on to predict that if Burns should manage to get control of the strikers' property in London he would be worth twenty-four hours' purchase, and "the food supply of the strikers fall short he will preach the doctrine of plunder to them."

Well, he has controlled them for four weeks, and despite the generous pouring of charity, the food supply has fallen very short. Yet not a drop of blood has been shed, not a bun has been stolen, the doctrine of plunder has not been supported, any property in London is worth as much as ever it was.

Burns earns his bread by hard work as an engraver in Hatfield, near Epsom, Surrey. About a year ago he was elected a member of the London County Council, the new governing body which directs the affairs of a district containing a population of nearly 5,000,000. He was chosen over the heads of three Liberals in his native district of Battersea, and has for associates in the Council such eminent statesmen and economists as the Earl of Rosebery, Gladstone's Foreign Secretary, Sir John Lubbock and Sir Charles Trevelyan. Burns is a man of quietude with approval and length from one of Burns' speeches in a sermon at Westminster Abbey.

During the present strike it has been shown that he commands the respect and confidence of such leading minds in England as Cardinal Manning, the Archbishop of Canterbury, John Morley and the Lord Mayor of London. He is also supported by the Mail Gazette, the Daily Telegraph and Thomas Power O'Connor's paper, the Star. So his influence is not confined to the London area, but is spread over the "masses." He accepted the responsible and unsalaried post of councilman at an absolute salary of £100 a year, and he has not only not refused to give up his work in the press, but he has also continued to his duties in the council and addresses to workmen. His personal living was, in consequence, made more frugal than before. A description of his private life for the three days pay he lost was quickly made up among his constituents. He accepted the money—and turned it over to the specialist expense fund.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Hanover Cited as an Example of German Policy in Holding on to Her Possessions.

HAVER, Sept. 16.—A grand banquet was given last night by the provincial estates in honor of Emperor William. Count Von Munster, German ambassador to France, gave the toast in honor of the imperial family. In his speech he said the Emperor could always count upon the readiness of Hanover to respond to any call whether for peace or war.

The Emperor in his response said he was fully conscious of the loyalty, nobility and self-sacrificing patriotism which had distinguished Hanover. It was due to these qualities that the imperial house had been able to perform an extremely difficult task, never to be again, and which had once been grasped at the conclusion of his speech he was loudly cheered. The Emperor proposed a toast to Hanover and drank it from a champagne glass from which his grandfather drank a similar toast in 1874.

Protesting Against a Customs Union.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—Respecting the proposed Zollverein in America the Steele says: "The United States has taken the initiative in the matter of this international customs union, and in opposition to the commercial supremacy in the markets of Central and meridional America will be thereby assured. Our government doubtless has sent the necessary instructions to its agents in America, and will make earnest representations to Minister Reid to prevent the success of these projects, which would entail an annual loss of the trade of France of 100,000,000 of francs."

A Dangerous Business.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—There was an explosion to-day in a foundry on Rue Popincourt belonging to M. Corvillan, the Antwerp manufacturer, at whose factory in that city the recent disastrous explosion took place. At the time of the explosion the employees in the foundry were engaged in melting metal, which had been extracted from a quantity of old cartridges that M. Corvillan had purchased. Several of the employees were slightly injured.

Malletoe Restored to Power.

ATCKLAND, Sept. 16.—The latest advices from Samoa are that Malletoe was quietly restored to power, and that he and Mataafa have gone to the island of Manono, where they will remain until the decisions of the Berlin conference have been confirmed. The German consul at Apia notified Mataafa that Germany was precluded from giving support to any party on the island.

Anniversary of Mexico's Independence.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 16.—To-day the anniversary of Mexico's independence was celebrated throughout the country. Seven thousand soldiers and rural guards paraded. Immense crowds filled the streets, cheering for General Diaz as the "apostle of peace."

Famine in Abyssinia.

MASSOWAH, Sept. 16.—A famine prevails throughout Tigre, State of Abyssinia. Bands of starving peasants are ravaging the country around Sokota.

Cable News.

The Queen of the Tonga Islands is dead.

France is forming a new army corps for the department of Rheims.

The awards of the various committees of the Paris exposition will be announced on Sept. 17.

It is officially confirmed that the independence of Bulgaria will shortly be proclaimed.

The official paper of Mexico publishes a decree of Sept. 11 increasing the duty on goats 35 cents.

Mr. Redmond, Nationalist member of Parliament, was arrested at Annamore, Ireland, yesterday, on the charge of conspiracy. He was admitted to bail.

The Berlin Reichsanzeiger publishes a decree of the Emperor authorizing a loan of 90,000,000 marks in consequence of the establishment of an additional army corps for Alsace-Lorraine.

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was referred to a committee, that the Congress of charities and corrections heartily indorses kindergarten work for needy, neglected children as a preventive of crime, and recommends the establishment of such work in all the large cities. The report of Dr. H. H. Hart read the report of the committee on State boards of charities, and Dr. A. G. Byers spoke on boards of State charities.

TERRY'S SLAVEE RELEASED.

It Is Held that Nagle's Action Was Justifiable, and that Federal Law Has Jurisdiction.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 16.—Judge Sawyer, in the United States Circuit Court, this morning, rendered a decision in the habeas corpus case of Deputy Marshal David Nagle, and discharged Nagle from custody. A bill of exceptions filed by counsel for the State was allowed by the court, and, pending an appeal to the United States Supreme Court, Nagle was ordered released on his own recognizance, with bonds fixed at \$5,000.

Justice Field was present, and occupied a seat in the jury-box. Judge Sawyer and Judge Sabin were on the bench. The decision was very long, and was delivered by Judge Sawyer. It gives a review of the circumstances of the past year, including threats of Terry and his wife, which culminated in the recent tragedy at Lathrop. In commenting on the subject of jurisdiction, Judge Sawyer says: "There is no conflict between authority of the State and the United States. The State in such cases is subordinate and national government paramount. He continues: 'There can be no doubt that jurisdiction of the United States is not affected by reason of location where the actual questions which the court considers are, first, was the homicide now in question committed by the petitioner while acting in the discharge of the duty imposed upon him by the Constitution and laws of the United States; second, was the homicide necessary, or was it reasonably apparent to the mind of the petitioner, at the time and under the circumstances then existing, that killing was necessary in order to a full and complete discharge of such duty? The court declares that the marshal is the peace officer, so far as the peace in a municipality is concerned, the sovereignty of the United States is concerned, and he has all the powers of a sheriff as to such matters. The Constitution gives to the President the power and duty of seeing that the laws are faithfully executed. The court further declares that only a marshal or a deputy marshal or a deputy sheriff has performed the duty of protecting Justice Field, the use of State police being impracticable, as the powers of the sheriff would have ended at the borders of his own county.'

Judge Sawyer states: "After mature consideration we have reached the conclusion that the homicide in question was committed by the petitioner while acting in the discharge of the duty imposed upon him by the Constitution and laws of the United States."

Judge Sawyer says he has seen some adverse criticism, to the effect that Nagle fired too quickly, and on this subject the decision closed as follows: Nagle, on the scene of the homicide, was facing a man who was making murderous threats, and by personal experience his physical powers and his desperate character, and by general reputation as a lawbreaker, he was justified in his readiness to use them, and his angry murderous threats, and seeing his felonious looks, his stealthy assault from behind, and remembering the serious consequences committed to his charge, Nagle, in these trying circumstances, was the party to determine when the supreme moment for action had come, and if he hesitated, and with reasonable judgment and discretion the law justifies him, even if he erred. But who will have the courage to stand up in the face of the facts developed by the testimony in the case and say he fired the smallest fraction of a second too soon? In his own judgment he acted under the trying circumstances surrounding him in good faith, and with consummate courage, judgment and discretion. The homicide was, in our opinion, clearly justifiable in law and in the forum of sound, practical common sense was commendable.

FRAUD ON A STATE TREASURY.

Interest Paid by Louisiana on Bonds That Were
Ordered Destroyed Long Ago.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 16.—The constitutional convention of 1879, finding that the seminary and agricultural and mechanical college funds amounting to \$300,000, had been diverted by the preceding State administration, ordered the bonds destroyed and the amounts placed to the credit of these funds on the books of the Auditor and Treasurer as a perpetual loan, and interest paid at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. A legislative committee reported the bonds destroyed, but Auditor Steele now finds that a great many of the coupons of the same bonds have been paid, the payments appearing to date from 1889 up to the present time. As the bonds and coupons are numbered, how the fraud was not earlier discovered in checking up puzzles many business men. Of course the loss has been comparatively small each year, not sufficient to cause a deficiency that would attract attention and demand investigation, and not sufficient to impair the State's capacity to promptly meet all its debts.

The State deputy collector, Edwin Harrison, who was dismissed a short time ago for crookedness, is believed to have been the chairman of the legislative committee that reported the bonds destroyed. The committee reported they had destroyed them. The agricultural and mechanical college and seminary funds were as follows: \$100,000, Nos. 710 to 805, inclusive; \$500,000, Nos. 192 to 205, inclusive, and 419 bonds of \$100 each. The numbers of these bonds are being paid, the payments appearing to date from 1889 up to the present time. If interest has regularly been paid on the condemned Seminary and Agricultural and Mechanical College bonds since 1880, the sum lost to the State will scarcely exceed \$65,000 or \$70,000. It is likely, however, that innocent third persons will have a valid title to the bonds if they have been sold in the market for the reason that the article of the Constitution declaring them null and void gives no indication of their identity by number or otherwise.

PROSPECTIVE LYNCHING.

Two Brothers Condemned to Death Shoot a Deputy Sheriff and Escape, but Are Recaptured.

SOMERSET, Pa., Sept. 16.—While the watchman of the county jail was bringing a pail of water into the prisoners at noon to-day "Shorty" Gano, convicted of burglary, covered him with a revolver, ordering him to throw up his hands, which he did. Deputy Sheriff McMillan came to the watchman's assistance, when Dave Nicoley, sentenced to hang for the murder of a farmer, Ueberger, seized the deputy by the wrists and Joe Nicoley, a brother of Dave and sentenced for the same crime, shot the deputy once below the heart, and a second time in the side, the deputy falling senseless. The Nicoleys then escaped, and fled to the woods outside of the city. A posse was organized, and started in pursuit of the two murderers, and captured them to-night. They were brought back and again lodged in jail. Deputy Sheriff Gano has been severely injured, and may die at any moment, in which case the Nicoleys will undoubtedly be lynched, the ropes having already been procured.

Embarrassed Cigar Dealers.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 16.—Stephen O. Fuquet & Sons, cigar dealers, are embarrassed. The business has been transferred to other hands by a bill of sale, satisfying claims of about \$60,000, and there are notes out for about \$20,000, with hardly any assets to meet them.

WARNER CHANGES HIS MIND

He Finally Concludes Not to Accept the
Pension Bureau Commissionership.

Belief that the Vacant Office Will Now Be Tendered to Gen. George S. Merrill, of Boston, Another Prominent G. A. R. Man.

An English Syndicate That Proposes to
Buy Up American Business Houses.

Judge Groff, of Omaha, Finally Made Commissioner of the Land Office—Indian Bureau Appointments—Capital Notes.

DECLINES TO ACCEPT.

Major Warner Changes His Mind, and Refuses to Take Tanager's Vacant Place.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Missouri will not fill the office of Commissioner of Pensions. Major Warner, of Kansas City, has finally declined to accept the appointment. He so informed the President at Deer Park last night, and when he arrived in Washington this afternoon reiterated his determination to continue the practice of law, and not engage in public life. Great pressure was brought to bear upon Major Warner by friends in the Grand Army and in public life to accept the appointment, and he was, until during the last twenty-four hours, very much inclined to do so, but he at last concluded that he could not arrange his professional business advantageously, and that it would be better for him in a financial way to continue the practice of law. He will remain in Washington for two or three days, and then return to his home. It is now believed that Gen. Geo. S. Merrill, of Boston, who is the insurance commissioner for Massachusetts, will receive the appointment. General Merrill is a prominent member of the G. A. R., is about fifty years old, and is said to possess the necessary qualifications to enable him to make an efficient Commissioner.

The List of Possibilities.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—A knowledge of Mr. Warner's determination created considerable surprise among the politicians, G. A. R. men and on newspaper row, as their unanimous opinion last night was that Major Warner would accept. Business reasons are said to have influenced him to decline the offer. Speculation as to Mr. Tanager's successor, under this changed condition of affairs, includes a number of names, two or three of which have not heretofore been named. The list of possibilities, so far as known, is as follows: George S. Merrill, Boston, ex-commander-in-chief G. A. R.; Judge John P. McMillan, Minneapolis, ex-commander-in-chief G. A. R.; Gen. Fred Kneller, ex-pension agent at Indianapolis; ex-Pension Agent Poole, of Syracuse, N. Y.; Gen. Chas. E. Brown, of Cincinnati; Col. A. W. Doane, of Ohio, and Hiram Smith, of Missouri.

ANOTHER ENGLISH SCHEME.

A Syndicate That Proposes to Buy Up Business Establishments in Various Cities.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Considerable of a flurry was created in commercial circles here to-day when it was learned that the representative of a large English syndicate has arrived for the purpose of buying a number of business establishments. He proposes to purchase several of the largest grocery, grocery, hardware and other establishments, and run them on the same general plan that they have been connected, but in the interest of alien proprietors. The syndicate will not buy a single store here and there, but wants a number of them together, so as to give employment to a general superintendent of sufficient ability to command a large trade, and it is believed that imported goods are to be introduced on a large scale into the country. The same syndicate is said to be interested in the purchase of breweries in this locality. When the establishments are secured the syndicate will invest much money in the purchase of business establishments in various kinds. It is noted that with the decline of commercial interest in England on account of free trade there is a steady appreciation of business interest in this country for every conceivable line of trade.

NEW LAND COMMISSIONER.

President Harrison Finally Announces the Appointment of Judge Groff.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Judge Lewis A. Groff, of Omaha, as anticipated some weeks ago in these dispatches, was to-day appointed Commissioner of the General Land Office. President Harrison has been inclined for two or three months to appoint Judge Groff, but there were strong appeals made for the appointment, first, of ex-Senator Chilcote, of Denver, and then of ex-Congressman John R. Thomas, of Illinois. The exceedingly influential indorsement of these two men only served to delay the appointment, for Judge Groff grew stronger with time. The selection is universally popular, as the new Commissioner is well known by reputation in Washington. At the Interior Department many of the officials personally know him, and he is regarded as not only an able lawyer, but a man of high character, but as one in full accord with the best interests of a government that wishes to do well with the honest people who have to work the public domain. The appointment is altogether an excellent one in every respect it is viewed.

MINOR MATTERS.

Appointments by Secretary Noble—The Sisseton and Wahpeton Indian Reservations.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Secretary Noble appointed R. V. Bell Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs; A. M. Finker, an Indian inspector, and G. W. Parker, an Indian Indian agent commission, to negotiate with the Sisseton and Wahpeton Indians, of Dakota, for the surrender of 78